

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

VOL. XXVIII.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY JUNE 15, 1901

NO 50

Washington Sentinel,
Published and Edited by
LOUIS SCHADE.
APPEARS EVERY SATURDAY.



TERMS
\$3 per year for single copy sent by
mail to subscribers, payable in advance
RATES OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, one inch, \$1.50; second
insertion, 75 cents. Liberal discounts
for annual advertisements. Special
advertisements to insure insertion
shall be handled in not later than 12
o'clock noon on Thursday.
Office: No. 606 F Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
Sample copies mailed upon applica-
tion. Address LOUIS SCHADE, Wash-
ington D. C.

41st Brewers' Convention.

Encouraging Outlook.

**Officers Give Account of their
Stewardship.**

The forty-first Brewers' Convention
which opened its session at
Buffalo, June 5, will be memorable
in the history of the organization
for the volume and importance of
the business transacted.

There were between 300 and 400
delegates in the hall when President
Brand called the convention to
order. His opening address
was listened to with closest atten-
tion and his references to the vari-
ous matters which had occupied
the officers and committees during
the past year were appreciatively
received.

The tenor of his remarks was
optimistic in a high degree and
gave much encouragement to the
members for the future. They
were in striking contrast, Mr.
Brand himself said, with the dark
and forbidding outlook for the
trade when last he addressed an
annual convention one year ago.
The changed aspect was due to the
painstaking labors of the officers
and committees, whose successful
efforts deserve the warmest com-
mendations of the brewing indus-
try.

Mr. Brand did not forget in a
few well chosen words to com-
pliment the able Secretary of the
Association, Mr. Gallus Thomann,
for the invaluable services which
his thorough knowledge and com-
plete mastery of the smallest detail
of brewers' affairs had made it pos-
sible for him to render the Associa-
tion. The complimentary refer-
ences to Mr. Thomann were
warmly applauded and evidenced
the sympathy of the audience with
the President in his tribute to a de-
serving and popular officer.

Mr. Brand spoke in full as fol-
lows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—The
four annual reports of your board and
committees, supplemented by the usual
statistical tables and your treasurer's
financial exhibit, will be presented to
you today, thus enabling you to form
your own opinion of the manner in
which your behests and wishes have
been carried out by the various bodies
and officers whom you have honored
with your confidence by entrusting to
them the difficult task of safeguarding
the interests of our industry. To the
superabundance of interesting details
recorded in these reports I really cannot
add anything of weight, either as to past
endeavors or future requirements; nor
would I make any attempt to do so, did
not a time honored custom demand that
your president deliver an opening
address at every convention. Years ago,
one of my honored predecessors in office
told me in one of his reminiscent moods
that he used to be awake at nights,
racking his brain for find something to
talk about that these thorough going
committees of yours had not already
covered and completely exhausted. I
laughed at him then, I sympathize with
him now, and I share his wish that
opening addresses, in the face of such
exhaustive reports, were relegated to
the realm of discarded practices.

In the present instance a departure
from this old custom would appear all
the more excusable on account of my
intimate personal connections with the
very work which at this moment must
be uppermost in your minds and in
regard to which your trustees' report
leaves absolutely nothing to be recorded
except, perhaps, a protest on the part of
the Committee of Three, of which I had
the honor to be chairman, against an
excess of praise bestowed upon the
Gentlemen of the convention, we of the
committee feel that we have done
neither more nor less than our bounden
duty. We should have welcomed with
delight any opportunity to work more
or to work harder; to devote, if need
be, all our time and energy to our task,
if thereby we could but have secured to
our cause a larger measure of success.

I said before, the Committee of Three;
I should have said the Committee of
Four, and I cannot let this opportunity
slip by without mentioning the invalua-
ble services rendered by our local and
able secretary, Mr. Gallus Thomann.
The valuable statistics gathered by him
in the course of time, his thorough

knowledge of the liquor tax laws of this
and foreign countries and his wonderful
ability to present arguments in concise
and forcible language have been of great
assistance to us in our memorable
struggle for tax reduction, and entitle
the gentleman to the thanks of the
Association.

You will recollect that at our last
convention I reviewed the situation
from a somewhat pessimistic standpoint.
Our prospects did not seem particularly
bright or promising. Today the condi-
tion of things presents a more favorable
aspect, as your trustees plainly show in
their very interesting report. But it is
well for you to bear in mind that even
under the most auspicious circumstances
you will not reach your goal unless you
exert yourselves to the utmost, jointly
and individually, to present your just
claims on every available occasion; and,
if necessary, to create such occasions,
to the end that those from whom the
lawmakers derive their power may fully
understand the unparalleled tax oppres-
sion from which our trade has been
suffering since the outbreak of the
Spanish War, and in this convention I
can but repeat what I said last year, and
that is, that we must direct our principal
attention to this source of power and
should strive to recover that influence
which legitimately belongs to every
well organized body of citizens, intent
upon protecting their own rights and
interests, while respecting the rights
and interests of all other citizens, and
furthering faithfully and consistently
the welfare of the whole people. Let us
appeal to the whole people and
demonstrate publicly that our trade is
unjustly dealt with and tyrannically
oppressed by a tax system which, for
inequality in the distribution of tax
burdens, has no parallel in all the wide
world.

I fully agree with our trustees that the
first step in this direction must be to
increase the membership of existing and
to organize new brewers' associations, and
to continue this work until every
brewer in the land is a member of one
of the existing 34 associations, or of any
new one that may hereafter be organ-
ized.

The extensive industrial ramifications
of our industry place you in closest
touch with fully one million of voters,
supply men, kindred trades of every
description, and dealers, not to speak
of the workmen in all these branches,
and it should be your aim to show to
this great army of citizens that the
industrial and commercial inter relation
or, rather, inter dependence, which
exists between them and yourselves,
is such as to make an injury inflicted
upon one, equally felt by all others, and
should, therefore, be resisted by all with
equal strenuousness.

Very great progress has already been
made in this direction, and I am quite
confident that your new trustees, avail-
ing themselves of recent constitutional
amendments, will complete the work so
apparently begun and so heartily
entered into and participated in by local
associations. In this particular it is but
proper to call your attention to the
report of the publication committee and
its appended list of associations.

There will be brought before you
several propositions relating to methods
of manufacture, to supply of material,
and other matters of an exclusively
internal character. All of them deserve
your closest attention and should be
adopted. While in their present form
and scope, two of these propositions (one
relating to quantity and quality of
material, the other to uniform methods
of analysis) must be classed as purely
internal affairs, you will not fail to re-
cognize in them a very direct bearing
upon a very important public matter,
namely, the question of adulteration.
Your attitude in the latter respect is
unsatisfactory. You approve, and have
actively supported, a Federal measure
designed to establish uniform standards
of purity, and you have reiterated,
unequivocally and emphatically, your
firm determination to live up to such
standards, and in the meantime to assist
in the prosecution of persons guilty of
adulteration. You can do no more, and
may be justly proud of what you have
thus far done.

Concerning revenue regulations, I
desire to endorse the whole report of
your trustees, but more particularly that
part which relates to the cancellation of
revenue stamps by means of perforation.
Your demand for this method of can-
cellation is in full harmony with the
history of our trade and association. In
1863, prompted by patriotic motives of
the highest order, you recommended to
the Government the present method
of tax collection, so as to secure to the
Federal treasury every dollar due from
our industry, and in 1900 you demanded
that, in order to prevent the evasion of
the exorbitant and unjust tax upon our
product, this innovation be introduced,
although it entails upon you additional
expense. That means that so long as
any law, no matter how tyrannical and
unjust it may be, remains on the statute
books, the brewers intend to obey it
and help in its enforcement. That is
your duty as law-abiding citizens, just as
it is not only your right and privilege,
but your sacred duty, on the other hand,
to exert yourselves to the utmost to the
end that an unjust law be repealed as
soon as possible.

I have nothing further to add to your
reports, except the assurance, gentlemen
of the convention, that in leaving to
which you have assigned me, I feel
grateful to all of you for the loyalty and
steadfastness with which you have sup-
ported me during the trying years of my
term of office.

I now declare the 41st convention
open for business.

At the drop of the gavel the
Convention settled itself for busi-
ness. First in the order of pro-
ceedings came committee reports.

In the synopsis which follows
the SENTINEL will aim to give the
main points of the more important
matters acted upon the past year.

It is impossible with our limited
space to go into details, but our
readers from this summary will be
able to form a clear idea of the
work done and judge of its success
and usefulness to the end.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

The report of the Board of
Trustees covered a year of activity
and usefulness for the Association.
It took up the subject of

WAR TAX REDUCTION

where the previous convention left
off and minutely detailed the work
of the Committee down to the
present day. This field of labor
was entrusted to a sub-committee
composed of President Brand, Vice
President Kendall, Trustee J. W.
Brown, and Secretary Gallus Tho-
mann.

The report is an exhaustive one
and deals with the work of the
Committee, personally and by
printed argument, before Congress
and at the White House (where
the Committee, accompanied by
Mr. F. H. Gottlieb, also appeared
to enlist Mr. McKinley's services
in their behalf), and recounts the
of a repeal of the beer tax, with all
various grounds advanced in behalf
of which our readers are familiar
through the efforts of the SENTINEL
to keep them informed of doings
at Washington during the past ses-
sion of Congress. The outcome,
it will be recalled, was a reduction
of 25 cents a barrel, which goes
into effect July 1.

With this concession brewers
are far from being satisfied, and
the fight, as the SENTINEL has al-
ready announced, will be kept up
until the last vestige of Spanish
war taxes has been repealed. The
Trustees are plainly impressed
with the difficulty of the undertak-
ing, and in closing their report on
this subject take pains to make it
clear that the task is one in which
help is needed and desired. They
conclude as follows:

Your Trustees firmly believe that the
remainder of the additional war tax
must be and will be repealed in the very
near future; but they are also firmly
convinced that in order to bring about
this much needed relief every brewer
and every organized body of brewers
must constantly be on the alert, ever
ready to enlist new friends in the in-
terests of our cause and never flagging
in their determination to impress upon the
minds of his neighbors, his friends, his
business connections and customers,
but above all the politicians of his
immediate neighborhood, particularly
his Representatives in Congress, the
crying injustice of a system of taxation
that overburdens one industry, to the
verge of ruin, actually destroying nearly
two hundred establishments out of a
total of 1,700; while at the same time it
leaves wholly untaxed two-thirds of the
nation's revenue sources.

You, gentlemen of the convention,
must keep up this work, individually
and jointly, and you must keep it up
constantly and continuously; you must
not allow a single opportunity to pass
unimproved; and if in your endeavors
you are in need of advice and guidance,
refer to our annual reports where you
will find all you may require. If still
more be needed, apply to your commit-
tees who will gladly assist you at any
time. Right here permit me to say,
however that much, almost everything,
depends upon yourselves and the means
you employ in your efforts. The most
effective means in this, as in every other
similar case, is also the most necessary,
and that is—harmonious cooperation.

**The formation of Local Associa-
tions is urged for mutual protec-
tion.**

SIXTHS AND EIGHTHS.

The effort to secure abolition of
sixths and eighths was declared to
be impossible because of opposition
from a strong minority of
brewers, and an organized and
systematic agitation among coop-
ers and their workmen, strongly
supported by labor organizations. An
idea was also current here
that the proposed change arose
from the selfishness of a trust-like
combination of large brewers. All
efforts failed to dissipate this im-
pression and the measure was lost.

In view of the hopelessness of
further attempts towards this end,
the example of Washington brew-
ers, who jointly agreed on and
after a certain day to discontinue
the use of such packages, was rec-
ommended to local bodies as an
easy solution of the problem.

EXPORTS HANDICAPPED.

A peculiar condition of affairs is
brought about by the fact that
Porto Rico is treated as a part of
our Union and as a foreign coun-
try. If an American brewer wishes
to send beer to that place, as part
of our Union he must pay the in-
ternal revenue tax, and as a for-
eign country he must pay the im-
port duty over there, both com-
bined amounting to \$4.28. On
behalf of the shipping brewers,
Trustee Fred Pabs, Jr., submitted
this matter to the Treasury De-
partment, and the Federal Rela-

tions Committee presented to the
same authority several letters from
other shippers, all emphasizing
this illogical state of affairs and
urging the adoption of some mea-
sure affording relief.

The remedy, vainly sought for
during the past session of Con-
gress, will probably be secured at
the coming session; for the present
condition of things cannot con-
tinue without inflicting injury upon
all concerned, nor without aug-
menting in volume and force the
complaints which it provokes; and
the latter will doubtless have their
effect.

REBATE ON STAMPS ORDERED.

The Trustees report that efforts
to collect rebate on stamps ordered
but not delivered previous to en-
forcement of Dingley bill would
probably prove fruitless and there-
fore they discourage employment
of counsel for such purpose.

The Trustees say that even if the
justice of such claims could be con-
clusively demonstrated, the claims
themselves would probably be
barred under the operation of the
statute of limitation. Another con-
sideration is that the cost of litigation
would in all likelihood exceed the
total amount of these particu-
lar rebate claims. The Committee
will nevertheless continue its con-
sideration of the matter, deter-
mined to recommend suitable ac-
tion if further information, to be
obtained hereafter, should warrant
such a course.

NO REDUCTION FOR RETAILERS.

The Trustees, as a matter of in-
formation only and without wish-
ing to attempt the solution of any
question relating to the price of
beer, call attention to the follow-
ing resolution adopted by the
Western Shipping Brewers' Asso-
ciation, which they deem just and
logical in view of the fact that in-
creased cost of production over-
balances the amount of beer tax
reduction:

Be It Resolved: That the members of
the Western Shipping Brewers' Asso-
ciation agree with each other, and one
with the other, not to reduce, directly
or indirectly, the respective prices of
draught and bottled beer, on account of
the decrease in the tax, to agents, whole-
sale and retail, dealers in malt liquors,
and consumers, below the prices now
charged by them.

It is true that at the 38th con-
vention the Association adopted
what may be styled a manifesto to
the retail trade, explaining that in
the light of every reasonable inter-
pretation a tax upon consumption
must be borne by the consumer;
and showing the retailers that by
using smaller glasses and by dis-
continuing the wasteful practice
of measuring out double the
quantity of beer actually paid for,
they would experience no diffi-
culty in placing the tax burden
where it belonged. The object of
the Trustees in referring to the
action of the Western Shipping
Brewers' Association now mainly
is with a view to a possible service
that might be rendered to shipping
brewers who are not yet aware of
this agreement and may perhaps
deem it to their interest to become
a party to it.

STAMP CANCELLATIONS.

The paragraph in the Trustees' re-
port referring to stamp cancella-
tion by perforation shows that pre-
vious to the death of Commis-
sioner Wilson an agreement had
been reached to recommend can-
cellation by perforation, leaving to
each individual the choice of in-
strument to be used. The act of
March 2, 1901, however, reads as
follows:

That in lieu of or in addition to the
present requirements of the law in that
respect, all stamps used for denoting
the tax upon fermented liquors or other
taxes may, in the discretion of the
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, be
cancelled by perforation to be made in
such manner and form as the Commis-
sioner may by regulation prescribe.

Shortly after the enactment of
this law the Committee on Federal
Relations visited Washington and
called upon the new Commissioner
Hon. John W. Yerkes, for the pur-
pose of submitting on behalf of
the Association their views with
regard to the proposed method of
cancellation, their principal office
being to assure the Commissioner
that if the brewers would be al-
lowed to select, each for himself,
any one of the many modern de-
vices answering in every way the
prime requirement of complete
perforation, the trade would un-
reservedly endorse the new method
of cancellation. The Commis-
sioner stated at this interview that
he would carefully consider the
matters and take such action as the
requirements of the case would
warrant.

Later (May 17, 1901) Mr. Yerkes
sent the following to Mr. Gallus

Thomann, Secretary of the Asso-
ciation:

Upon my return, after a short absence,
I find your letter of the 11th instant,
stating that the annual convention of
the United States Brewers' Association
will be held at Buffalo on the 5th and
6th of June, and requesting to be ad-
vised whether it is my intention to take
any action with regard to the cancella-
tion of beer stamps by means of perfora-
tions, and in reply I have to state that
regulations are now in the course of
preparation and will be issued in a few
days, which will require on and after
July 1, 1901, that beer stamps shall be
cancelled by perforations in accordance
with the authority conferred by the act
of March 2, 1901.

These regulations will require the
cutting by perforations through the
stamps of the name or initials thereof of
the person, firm or corporation, together
with the date of cancellation.

On and after July 1st next, all
beer stamps must be cancelled by
perforations.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

is devoted mainly to a review of
the measures in restraint of the
traffic in various States, labor dis-
putes, etc., as developed during the
past year. Prohibition, the State
Dispensary and Miscellaneous Ex-
cise Matters receive notice, as do
also Beer Inspection laws, which
are merely means for the raising
of additional revenues from brew-
ers. So called Pure Beer bills are
placed in about the same category,
the alleged need of some regula-
tion relative to adulteration being
used simply as a tax lever, applied
to an industry that is already over-
taxed to an extent that has never
been equalled at any time or in
any other country.

PROVOKING BEER WARS.

A court decision rendered in
South Dakota deserves particular
attention, as it throws a much
needed light upon what the Trust-
ees in their annual report for 1899
styled "A Dangerous and Unwise
Policy."

It was then stated that in sev-
eral States the lawmakers seek to
protect the local brewers by an at-
tempt to impose higher taxes upon,
or to exact higher license fees from,
the dealers selling beers
produced in other States. In at
least one instance the local brew-
ers asked and labored for the en-
actment of such a law, in the hope
that they would thereby be en-
abled to exclude beers brewed in
other States, and to secure to them-
selves exclusively their own par-
ticular home market.

The Trustees pointed out the
dangers of such a course; the like-
lihood of its provoking what is
known as beer wars, and the tem-
ptation that may easily grow out of
it to apply this false principle even
to cities and counties of one and
the same State.

The Vigilance Committee contin-
ues:

"The decision which gives rise
to our remarks was rendered in
Sioux Falls, in the case of the
Theodore Hamm Brewing Co., of
St. Paul, Minn., against the author-
ities of Brown County, S. D. The
St. Paul firm had refused to pay the
wholesale license of \$600 for their
warehouse at Aberdeen, S. D., and
the sheriff thereupon proceeded to
close the establishment. A tempo-
rary injunction restraining the
sheriff from interfering with the
plaintiff's business was then ob-
tained by the Hamm Brewing Co.,
and regular legal proceedings were
instituted to show that the law re-
quiring the payment of this license
fee is unconstitutional and a viola-
tion of the Inter-state Commerce
Act. The judge upheld this in-
junction. If the law had imposed upon
all wholesalers a license fee of
equal amount, making no discrim-
ination against the agents of brew-
ers from other States, this decision
might not have been rendered.

"The Trustees, as we have
shown, very properly warned our
members against this short sighted
policy, and while we fully concur
in every word they said, we never-
theless deem it our duty to state
that much discontent prevails
among the smaller brewers on ac-
count of what they regard as an in-
vasion of their own legitimate
home market by the larger brewers
of other States. Ex President Leo
Ebert voiced this sentiment at the
thirty-ninth Convention. While it
is not within our province to dis-
cuss the question of competition,
except in so far as it may tend to
bring about such harmful legisla-
tion as we have here referred to,
we may be permitted to say that
the feeling of discontent here al-
luded to is probably groundless in
very many instances, but that
where it is well founded, an earn-
est attempt to reach some under-
standing as between local brewers
and brewers' agents would in all
likelihood remove its cause and at
the same time prevent a resort to

the unwise policy so earnestly de-
precated by your Trustees.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

The Advisory Committee re-
moves an erroneous impression in
regard to the authority given the
Department of Agriculture to
make analysis of food products,
drugs and liquors. The SENTINEL
was the first newspaper to give
currency to the provisions of this
act and its possible bearing on the
brewing trade. Later we were as-
sured in a letter from the chief of
the Division of Chemistry that
there was no intention of making
a wholesale investigation of the
manufacture of beer, which letter
we published in these columns.

The Advisory Committee also
reports now that as a result of a
somewhat hasty perusal of the Act
making appropriations for the Ag-
ricultural Department, several
newspapers published articles
which led some brewers to believe
that the Brosius bill had practi-
cally been superseded by a clause
in the same Act, giving the De-
partment unlimited power in the
premises. The Act, however,
merely provides for a very rational
and effective method of analyzing
imported foods, drugs and liquors,
and of preventing the delivery to
the consignee of such imported ar-
ticles whenever they are found to
be adulterated and dangerous to
the health of the people of the
United States.

TRADEMARKS.

In the form of an appendix to
this report, designs and descrip-
tions of trademarks registered dur-
ing the year ended April 1st, 1901,
are given.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The report of this Committee
deals more or less with questions
of a technical character. It also
shows that there are in existence
no less than 34 State or local as-
sociations of brewers and gives the
names and addresses of the officers
of the same.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Finance Committee's report
shows a balance in the treasury on
May 27, 1901, of \$65,606.40. With
the increase of dues from 10 to 20
cents per 100 barrels, ordered by
the convention, the Association
should not suffer for want of funds
the coming year.

The Association consists of:

Honorary members	56
Associate members	63
Active members	631
Total	750

Forty-one applications for mem-
bership were granted during the
past year.

STATISTICAL.

The receipts from tax on beer
by the United States Treasury for
the year ending June 30, 1900,
amounted to \$73,550,754.49.
There were engaged in the traffic
during the year—

Brewers	1,816
Retail dealers in malt liquor	12,716
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors	7,730
Retail liquor dealers	207,525
Wholesale liquor dealers	4,802
Total	234,589

BEER EXPORTS.

Our total exports of beer and
ale of domestic produce for the
year ending June 30, 1900, were
valued at \$9,100,247.
Our exports of beer, ale and
porter, to our new possessions, in
bottles and kegs, were—

Cuba	\$1,314,553
Porto Rico	304,893
Guam	420
Hawaii	411,355
Philippines	658,427
Total	\$2,689,648

NEXT CONVENTION.

The place and time for holding
the next convention was left to the
Board of Trustees.

NEW OFFICERS.

These officers were presented by the
nominating committee and were elected
by the secretary casting one vote for
the convention: President, N. W. Ken-
dall, New Haven; first vice president,
Joseph Theurer, Chicago; second vice
president, John D. Brown, Chicago;
treasurer, Herman F. Scharmann,
Brooklyn; trustees, Edward Ruhl, Bos-
ton; John P. Ober, Pittsburgh; Percy
Andreas, Cincinnati; Robert Crain, Bal-
timore; Robert Portner, Alexandria,
Va.; August Goebel, Detroit; Percy
Anneke, Duluth; Paul D. Reymann,
Wheeling, W. Va.; Philip Lang, Jr.,
Denver; Charles Metz, Omaha; Charles
Weidmann, Newport, Ky.; George J.
Obermann, Newark, N. J.; George C.
Hawley, Albany.

OFF TO THE POLE.

The Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition
to the Frozen North.

The universal interest mani-
fested this year in the search for
the North Pole, says F. F. Bald-
win in *Collier's Weekly*, is unpre-
cedented in the history of Polar
exploration. No less than six ex-
peditions, backed by as many na-
tions, are in the field, all com-
manded by men of unquestioned
courage and ability, and each san-
guine of success. Russia, Italy,
Germany, Norway, Canada and
our own country will vie with each
other for the distinction of being
the first to discover the long
sought region where latitude and
longitude are not.

It is due to the enterprise and
patriotism of Mr. William Ziegler
of New York that the most per-
fectly equipped of all these ex-
peditions will represent the United
States in this great international
race for Polar honors. The Bald-
win Ziegler Polar expedition, as it
is called, left New York on June
8, under command of Evelyn
Briggs Baldwin, the well known
Arctic voyager and meteorologist,
whose experience, backed by the
unlimited capital placed at his dis-
posal by Mr. Ziegler, ensures at
least a bettering of the Polar re-
cord, if not the actual discovery of
the elusive Pole itself. At present
the Italian Duke of the Abruzzi,
who last year penetrated the ice
fields as far as 86° 33', holds the
honor of having been "furthest
north"—but by a very narrow
margin, Nansen having reached
86° 14' in 1895. In 1867 Hudson
attained 80° 23', and this record
was subsequently surpassed by
Phipps in 1773 (80° 48'); by
Scoresby 1806 (81° 12' 42"); by
Parry in 1827 (82° 45'); by Mark-
ham in 1876 (83° 23') by Greeley
in 1881 (83° 24'); and by Nansen
and Abuzzi as stated above.

Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, the or-
ganizer and commander of the ex-
pedition, was born at Springfield,
Mo., in 1862. He is a man of
medium stature whose face, kindly
and clean cut, expresses energy
and courage in a marked degree.
He was the meteorologist of the
Peary expedition in 1893-94, and
but for the fact that there was no
room for him, would have shared
the fate of Andree in the latter's
tragic balloon voyage from Spitz-
bergen in 1897. After making ex-
tensive observations of auroral dis-
plays, and Arctic meteorological
studies, Mr. Baldwin joined the
Wellman expedition of 1898-99.
His reports will be incorporated in
the forthcoming annual report of
the United States Weather Bur-
eau.

On the present expedition Mr.
Baldwin will have a party number-
ing about forty, including many
well known scientists. Two ves-
sels will be used.
Com'ander Baldwin's plans, as
recently announced, are as follows:
The personnel of the expedition
will leave New York about June
8 for Dundee, Scotland, where
they will board the America and
proceed to Sandefjord and Tromsø,
in Norway. At Tromsø she
will be joined by the Frithjof. The
Frithjof will carry a party of skilled
hunters into the ice fields for the
purpose of procuring a cargo of
bear, seal and walrus meat which
will be landed at various designated
points in Franz Josef Land. These
deposits will be picked up later by
the America. Meanwhile the
America will proceed from Tromsø
to the White Sea to take on
four hundred Siberian dogs and
twenty Siberian ponies which are
now being brought overland to the
north coast of Russia. This ac-
complished, she will rejoin the
Frithjof at Franz Josef Land, and
both vessels will then steam north-
ward as far as the conditions of the
ice will permit, when the Frithjof
will return to Norway. The Amer-
ica will remain in Franz Josef Land
as a movable base of supplies.
Aided by his immense transport
train, Mr. Baldwin expects to be
able to advance his entire equip-
ment to the most northerly point
of land in the Franz Josef archi-
pelago before the long Arctic
night